

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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N<sup>o</sup> 251.

## ADDRESS to the PROTESTANT DISSENTERS.

GENTLEMEN,



Y a Libel in *Fog* of March the 27th, by a *Craftsman* of April the 3d, and by a subsequent Advertisement in the *London Evening Post*, of whose Author it is doubtful to determine, whether he most excels in Want of Sense, or Height of Impudence, — we see the confederated Bands of Patriots,

*Whigs* and *Jacobites*, all busied in bemoaning your Misfortunes, and enflaming you against some Great Person, as the Author of a world of Mischief.

*Fog*, who bestows the finest Panegyrics on the glorious 25<sup>th</sup>, that voted against the Repeal of the Tests, hath singled out one Man to reproach on this Occasion, and makes that to be a Crime in him, which he magnifies as the Glory of Two Hundred and Fifty.

I confess, I once took this Writer to be far gone in *free-thinking*; for he told us in his Journal of October 15, 1733, 'That *POPE* himself, considered abstractedly as a Religion, was a mere Bugbear to frighten Fools with; — that it was possible a People might be Free, not only if the Prince be a *Papist*, but if he be a *Mahometan*; — that we were a free People before the Reformation, and obtained *Magna Charta* when our Sovereigns were *Roman Catholics*.'

From this great Moderation in Matters of Religion, I expected to see him declare, in a very surprising Manner, for Liberty of Conscience; but, alas! it all ended in a Proposition for tolerating the Religion of the *PRETENDER*, and was speedily followed by a warm Invektive against the *Presbyterian Parsons*.

We now have the same Writer before us, representing some Great Man as having openly said of you, 'That your Complaint of suffering for Conscience, is all a Pretence, for that none of you ever refuse to conform when any thing is to be got by it.'

This was justly thought to be a very extraordinary Speech. Some affirmed, that the Honourable Gentleman never could say it; others, that he never would; — All his Friends declared, that he never had. — and all his Enemies confessed, that they never heard him utter any such Insinuation.

*Fog* however, that no Doubt might be entertained of his Candour and Sincerity in so nice a Concern, at the same time that he charged the Great Man with this gross Abuse of Dissenters, charged the Dissenters in general as the *Dupes* of their Reverend Pastors, and those Reverend Persons as the Tools of the Administration, Instruments of much Evil, and not Ministers of God, but servants of Mammon.

So that you are bound to believe him in any Charge upon Great Men, by the Experience which you have of his Candour and Veracity in reference to yourselves.

The Writer of the *Craftsman* takes up the Pen to accuse the same Great Person of Perfidy to the Dissenters, of Speeches which no Man amongst you ever heard, and PROMISES which, in the Presence of you all, he solemnly affirmed never to have been made.

BUT lest you should think the worthy Writer wanting in any Respect or Tenderness to you, he sneers at your Judgment in Politicks, and treats you as such Ideots and Drivellers, that the Church might safely trust you without any Tests, and be safe, in your Stupidity, from any Danger to be threaten'd by your Ambition.

He laughs at you for your Opposition to *Pope*, and lest your Friends of the Church should too easily be reconciled to you, on the Footing of a common Protestant Interest, he points you out to all their Resentment, as having in your Declarations against *Papists*, made BITTER REFLECTIONS ON THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

He reviles you for Ingratitude, that after you were delivered from the Apprehensions of an *Excise*, you did not, in return for that Deliverance, embrace and vote for the Fathers of the *Sebison Bill*.

FROM all which Proofs of his gentle Disposition and kind Regard to you, you will allow him, as a competent Accuser, to charge any others as your Enemies, and to

prove it by the same convincing Evidence as shews him to be your Friend.

THERE is however, one capital Objection that invalidates all his Pretences of *Perfidy* or *Breach of Promise*, in those Ministers who could not concur in the Motion for the Repeal of the Tests:

FOR, unless it can be shewn by some probable Argument, that the Ministry, with all their Power, could have procured this Repeal, no Man can suggest that any Promise (had any been made) could be broken, seeing they had not Power to perform it.

THE Numbers were 251 against the Motion, and 123 for it; so that the Difference was 128. Of the Numbers who voted against it, no Minister could have carried over 128 to vote for it. There was the whole Body of the Church Interest blended with those of the Court Interest; there was a great Body of Opposing-Whigs or Patriots mixed together with the Friends of the Administration; there was a considerable Part of the Friends of the Administration depending in their Elections upon the Power of the Clergy; there was another Part, whose Opinions against the Repeal of the Tests, have always been declared, and whose Opposition to it could not be overcome; there was, lastly, a remaining Part, wherein the Ministers and their personal Friends were included, and these were governed in Opinion by the Circumstances of Times and Things.

IN an H — of C — thus composed, could any Minister, who, were he to labour the Point with the utmost Application, must be assured of a Defeat. — Could he, I say, think himself in a Condition to indulge the Dissenters? or could they in Reason or Conscience exact it of him?

OR, would he have the Wisdom worthy of his Trust, or the Friendship for Dissenters which they deserve, were he to hazard the Power by which he protects them, in struggling for an Indulgence which he hath not sufficient Strength to procure for them?

AND would he not have exposed as well their Safety as his own, had he revived the *Spirit of Division* to destroy both them and himself; had he fired the Nation with religious Animosities, and this too with no Probability of attaining the Good for which he should risk so much Evil?

GENTLEMEN, this is the Case between the Administration and you. If you really believe, that the Tories and Patriot Whigs, who voted against the Motion even with the Ministers themselves, would not have opposed it with infinitely greater Animosity, had the Ministers voted for it.

If you really believe, that the Tests would not have been made as violent a Party Job as the *Excise*; or that all your Zeal against the Extension of the *Excise*, would have procured you one Vote for the Repeal of the Tests, even from those whose Ambition was advanced, and whose Resentments were gratified by your Concurrence in that Opposition.

If thus you really believe, that the great Patrons of popular Liberty would not have opposed, violently opposed, any Indulgence to your natural Rights:

THEN you may believe, that those in great Employments declined the Attempt, rather from Deficiency of Will, than of Means to serve you.

BUT if you know this, which I have urged, to be true; if you know that the whole Body of Tories would, to a Man, have voted against you; if you know, that many Gentlemen voting usually with the Court, could not, by the Nature of their Election Interests, have voted for you; if you know, that the Band of Patriots (excepting a very few) would have laid in wait to have enflamed the People against the Ministry, and would have employed all their Art, and all their Malice, to have made them the Victims of publick Rage; if you have seen the common Libels of the Faction insult the Ministry with carrying the ordinary Affairs of Parliament by small Majorities; and if you know, that no Method would have been left untried to have made their Majority still smaller on so disputed a Point:

THEN you must acquit the Ministry of having broken any Engagements; of having failed you in any just Expectations, tho' they had promised, or tho' they had given you Reason to believe, that they would concur in your Application to Parliament.

I state the Case with this large Supposition, though the great Person himself, in the Presence of his Coun-

try, declared, that he never had made any such Promise to any of the Dissenters.

So that he could never violate Engagements which he never made.

BUT if he had made the most solemn Promise; yet he could not be perfidious in not performing what he had no Power to perform.

AND this is a full Answer to the chief Accusation.

THE lesser Points of Scandal are, 1. That he amused you with vain Hopes of a Time proper for the Repeal.

2. THAT you had Expectations of having it undertaken in a new Parliament; and that, from this Encouragement, you gave your Votes in Elections to the Friends of the Administration.

TO the first Point I answer, That I have been informed by such Protestant Dissenters as were of the general Deputation to attend the Ministers on this Subject (and must appeal to all of them for the Truth of it) that the great Person, so far from amusing them with Hopes of a Time proper, gave them no Opinion about any Time. He stated the Circumstances of Things to them, as they relate it, with the utmost Candour and Fairness, and left them to judge, whether they could apply with a just Expectation of Advantage.

AGAIN, I have been told, as a Proof how much was referred of this Matter to their own Discretion, that in IRELAND, at the Opening of the last Session of the Parliament of that Kingdom, the Dissenters being then desirous of having an Explanation there, as a proper Introduction to the Motion here, they were left to weigh and consider their own Strength, and the Disposition of that Parliament; and if they themselves could think it practicable, they were absolutely at Liberty to apply for the Repeal of the Tests in that Country, and would not have wanted Support in the Application.

NOTHING could therefore be more evident through the whole Transaction, than the Good-will of the Administration to the Protestant Dissenting Interests; and that whatever could, in Reason, be asked, was, with Cheerfulness, allowed. But, to overcome the Prejudices of all Men; to prevent the Opposition of the Clergy, or the Resentments of their Followers; to prevent the Malice of Faction, or to restrain the Patriots from making the Repeal of the Tests a PARTY JOB; this was not in the Power of Ministers. It was not to be asked by Dissenters, nor is it to be complained of by them, as any Appearance of Ministerial Perfidy.

ON the contrary, had the Patriots been as cordial to the Protestant Dissenters as the Ministers always have been, the Contest might have been decided more to their Satisfaction; for the Patriots alone had it in their Power, as well to have made the Tories moderate, as to have softened and appeased the Populace. And the insincere Management which the leading Patriots have been guilty of, in relation to the Repeal of the Tests, shews, that it is not Liberty, but Power, which they have really at Heart; and that their Ambition hath been the great Impediment of restoring the Dissenters to their Rights, since they have been a dead Weight upon those who had otherwise shewn all Tenderness to the Application.

IN the Debate on the Question, there was no Unkindness expressed by the Ministry towards the Dissenters. The Incapacity to relieve them was considered as the Fate which hath hitherto attended this Government ever since the Revolution; insomuch that no Prince, even King William the Third, tho' zealous for the Liberties of all his Protestant Subjects, could procure this Indulgence to the Dissenters. And seeing the Difficulties which have ever attended this Question, — could it be expected that they should be mastered by the present Administration, in this advanced Season, and under such a Weight of Opposition?

IN the Division on the Question, the far greater Part of those who voted for the Dissenters, were Friends of this Administration. No Man was desired to give his Vote against the Dissenters; but every one determined the Question by his own free Opinion. If, without the Ministry, they could have succeeded in the Motion, it would not have dissatisfied any Minister; and whoever declared himself their Friend, made no Minister his Enemy. They had no Misfortune to complain of but the Want of Power in their Friends, who



Who could want no Apology for their Conduct, when restrained by so many Enemies.

SINCE we have so far considered the Behaviour of the Ministers to the Dissenters, we ought to reflect on the Treatment which they received from the contrary Side. Was there a Patriot (except those very few that voted with them) who gave them an intelligible Answer to any of their Applications? Could all their Merits in the Opposition to the Excise upon Tobacco, induce the Antiministerial Party to give them the least Hopes of easing this Excise upon Conscience? Could the Votes of great Numbers of Dissenters, given both to Patriots and Tories in all Parts of the Kingdom, persuade these Gentlemen to return the Dissenters the like Favour in the Day of their Trial? Or, could the more sacred Cause of Liberty move the boasted PATRONS of Liberty to treat this People even with common Decency, or with the Civilities of Gentlemen? — I would say a great deal more to this last Point, were I not restrained from it at this Time by a particular Consideration.

HOWEVER, you the Protestant Dissenters that know this to be your Case, must allow, that the Gentlemen are not at all candid in loading the Ministers with Reproaches on this Occasion. You well know how you were treated on both Sides; and you cannot but think the Patriots to be as unfair in their Attempts to enflame you, as they were uncertain, loose, and trifling, not to say rude or indecent, in their former Dealings with you.

MUCH hath been said of your Services to the Administration in the Choice of the present Parliament. Much may indeed be said, with great Justice, in your Commendation on that Subject, tho' it might have been wished that you had been less divided. I wonder that the Patriots have no Gratitude for the Assistance which they received from the Dissenting Interest. I had the Mortification to see some rigid Dissenters appear as Candidates on the Country Interest, joined with the *Jaanebs*? *Jacobites*. I am yet more sorry, that when they gave up their Animosities with regard to their Enemies, that they could not, or did not, stipulate for civil Usage to their Friends. Who would have thought, when the Coalition wrought such Wonders in *Suffex*, and other Counties, that the *Saints*, who united themselves with the Patriots, should, after all, see the several Bodies of Dissenters libelled and laughed at in the *Craftsman*?

THERE is this Difference between the Ministerial and Antiministerial Parties, that, on the former Side, even the *Malecontents* amongst the Dissenters, have all Favour and Protection, in common with those who have better deserved it: Whereas the Patriots abuse the Dissenters who voted on their Side, in common with those who voted for the opposite Interest.

I am free enough to own, that if the Protestant Dissenters, by their Unanimity and Vigour, could have strengthened the Hands of the Ministry, and have filled the House of Commons with hearty Friends to the great Points in Debate; then indeed they would have had a natural Expectation of more than ordinary Assistance from the Ministry. And so far the second Head which was to be discoursed of, may be Fact. — The Dissenters might be so far encouraged to expect Advantage from the Issue of a general Election.

BUT when all the World see, that instead of having altered the Complexion of our Representatives to the Advantage of Dissenters, the last Election hath brought more Tories into the House of Commons than have been assembled there since the last Parliament of the late Queen; no Man in his Senses will think, that as the Power of the Ministers lessened, the Expectations of the Dissenters increased.

I am not at all concerned, that, before the last General Election, I publicly considered it as a Proposition between the Administration and the Protestant Dissenters; that if the Dissenters could in that Election strengthen the Hands of the Ministers, they were to have the just Advantages of it. I had, it is true, no Authority to say it; and I never heard that any one in Authority said it to them; but I and every Man understood it as implied in the Nature and Reason of Things. If the Event was not so happy as we might have wished, the Expectation grounded on it could not be so considerable as it might otherwise have justly been. No Man, or Body of Men, impose impossible Undertakings on any Ministry: And though for myself, if it may be permitted me to speak my Opinion on this Subject, I should in the Sincerity of my Heart, give the utmost Assistance to the Dissenters; which any Circumstance of Life could enable me to give them; tho' I should speak or vote wherever I had Voice to serve them; I should think very differently in the Case of a Minister trusted with the Peace of the Publick; for this must be directed

not by private Wishes or private Opinions, but from a full View and Consideration of all Interests and Circumstances. And with as warm a Zeal for Liberty, and as tender a Regard for Protestant Dissenters as any Man can have, I do not think that the Ministers would have been Friends to either, had they pursued the Repeal of the Tests, without weighing the Hazards of the Undertaking.

To the Dissenters, and to all Men, they manifest their true Regard for the Rights and Ease of the Subject, by the Countenance which they give at this Instant to the Bill for regulating the Recovery of Tithes; a Bill, which, though I do not enter into the Controversy on the present Form of it, may be improved into a very reasonable Law, and will be a Monument to the Praise of this Administration that tho' they cannot grant every Indulgence desired by Dissenters, they will interpose in the most strenuous Manner to ease them from any Oppression.

I must therefore leave their Cause to your own Consciences; and if, Gentlemen, you are of Opinion, that, as Protestant Dissenters, you will experience greater Candour or Kindness from any other Ministers; if you will point them out to View, and give us reasonable Hopes that they will answer your Expectation, I will not say a Word in Opposition to your Choice, but shall honour them, recommend them, and, as far as I am able, support them, as I hope you will, with Regard to those in Possession, till you can find proper Persons to succeed them.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your most affectionate Friend,  
And faithful Servant,  
FRA. WALSHINGHAM.

Inner Temple,  
April 13, 1736.

#### L O N D O N .

Yesterday being the Birth-day of his Highness the Duke of Cumberland, who then entered into the 16th Year of his Age; at Noon their Majesties received the Compliments of the Nobility on that Occasion, and last Night his Highness the Duke gave a Ball in his own Apartment to several of the young Lords and Ladies.

We hear that his Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Grace the Duke of Chandos to be Lord Lieutenant of the Kingdom of Ireland, in the room of his Grace the Duke of Dorset, who is on his Return Home.

Yesterday died at his House in Newgate-street Mr. Henry Sheppard, an Eminent Distiller, Common-Council Man for Farringdon Ward Within, and one of the Governors of Christ's Hospital.

This Day a Court of Honour will be held at the College of Arms at Doctors Commons, before the Right Hon. the Earl of Effingham, Deputy Earl Marshal of England.

Yesterday about One o'Clock Isaac Bram, and John Graham alias Grimes, were executed on Kennington Common, pursuant to their Sentence at the last Assizes at Kingston; the former died very penitent, but denied the Fact, for which he suffered, to the last Moment.

Last Tuesday Night three Rogues broke into the Warehouse of Mr. Oxen, a Broker in Brooks Market, and carried off Goods to the Value of 170l. but proceeding for more, Mr. Oxen, about 11 o'Clock, going into the Warehouse, discovered them, and secured one of them; but the other two made their Escape.

Upon the Death of Sir Thomas Seabright, Bart. one of the Knights of the Shire for the County of Hertford, we are assured, that many eminent Freeholders have thought fit to propose William Bucknall, Esq; of that County, as the most proper Person to be their Representatives in his room; he being a Gentleman every Way qualified to serve his Country in Parliament, and having been recommended as such by Sir Thomas himself, to several of the substantial Freeholders of that County, not long before he departed this Life.

Yesterday Bank Stock was 148 1-4th to 1-half. India 176 1-8th. South Sea 98 1-half. Old Annuity 112 1-half, for the Opening. New ditto, 111 to 1-8th. Three per Cent. 104 to 1-8th. Emperor's Loan 116. Royal Assurance 107. London Assurance 14. York Buildings 2. African 10. India Bonds 61. 2s. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 51. 3s. Prem. S. Sea Bonds 51. 13s. Premium. New Bank Circulation 61. 15s. to 17s. 6d. Premium. Salt Tallies 4 to 5 1-half Prem. English Copper 21. 4s. Welsh ditto, no Price. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Premium. Million Bank 115.

This Day is Published,

Printed on a Superfine Paper,

A TRUE ACCOUNT of the Nature, End, and Efficacy of the SACRAMENT of the Lord's SUPPER. Of the great Duty of Frequenting, and of the Necessity, and Right Method of Preparing for the Worthy Participation of it.

In which is contained, An Answer to a late Book, intitled, A Plain Account of this Sacrament.

WITH A PREFACE. Shewing the Agreement of this Plain Account, with the Notions of the Socinians and its Disagreement with the Doctrine of the Church of England. *Dicum breviter, & forte rudius, sed apertius Sacramentum sine Salvatoris Promissione esse nunquam potest.* Calv. Instit. Lib. IV. c. 7.

By THOMAS BOWYER, Vicar of Marston in Somersetshire. Printed for C. RIVINGTON at the Bible and Crown in St. Paul's Church-yard, and J. LEAKE, Bookeller in Bath.

This Day is Published,

[Price One Shilling]

CHRISTIAN EXCEPTIONS to the Plain Account of the Nature and End of the Lord's Supper. Proving it to be the Performance of a Socinian Subtilty to the Liturgy and Articles of the Church. The Reader is desired to erase five Lines in Page 23, and connect the 8th and 14th Lines thus, — Will you then believe that this is all which our Saviour meant, &c. Printed for John Nourse, at the Lamb without Temple-bar.

This Day is published,

A Vindication of the History of the Sermon, from the Misrepresentations of the Learned Scaliger, Dupin, Dr. Hody, Dr. Prideaux, and other modern Critics.

Printed for T. Woodward at the Half Moon between the Two Temple Gates in Fleet-street.

Where may be had, 1. Atterbury's Sermons, 4 vols. 8vo. 2. Rogers's 17 Sermons on several Occasions, being the 3d and last Volume. 3. Ecton's State of the Proceedings of the Corporation of the Governors of the Bounty of Queen Anne. 4. — His Account of such Ecclesiastical Benefices in England and Wales. 5. The Life of the Archbishop of Cambray. By Mr. Ramus. 6. The Life of Mr. Chillingworth. By M. Des Maizeaux. 7. That Important Case of Conscience practically Resolved: Wherein lies that exact Righteousness which is required between Man and Man. A Sermon preach'd at Cripplegate in the Year 1661, and then published by himself. Price 1s. N. B. This Sermon is omitted in his Lordship's Works.

This Day is Published,

FUNERAL Discourses. In Two Parts. Containing, 1. Consolations on the Death of our Friends. 2. Preparations for our own Death.

By W. HARRIS, D. D. Printed for John Noon, at the White Hart in Chancery, and Richard Ford, at the Angel in the Poultry, over-against the Compter.

Where may be had, I. An Essay on the Gout. In which a Method is proposed to relieve the Hereditary, and to cure the Acquired (at least if undertaken before the Decline of Life) with as much Certainty as Intermittents by the Cortex, &c. By T. Benier, M. D. II. Memoirs of the Life and Death of the late Rev. Mr. Anthony William Boehm, formerly Chaplain to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark. Together with a particular Account of his exemplary Character, and of his Writings. Drawn up by the Rev. John Jacob Rambach, Professor of Divinity at Halle in Saxony. Now made English by John Christian Jacobi. III. Counsels of Prudence, for the Use of young People. A Discourse on the Wisdom of the Serpent, and the Innocence of the Dove. By Nath. Lardner.

This Day is Published,

The Second Edition, Corrected, of

THE Interest of Scotland Considered with regard to its Police in employing the Poor in Agriculture; its Trade; its Manufactures, and Fisheries. To which is added, an Appendix, containing the Manner of Raising, Weeding, Pulling, Watering, Grafting, and Dressing of Flax, practised in Flanders.

Printed for T. Woodward, at the Half Moon between the two Temple Gates in Fleet-street; and J. Peake, at Locke's Head in Amen Corner, Pater-noster-Row.

Where may be had, Reasons for Encouraging the Linnen Manufacture of Scotland, and other Parts of Great Britain. By the same Author. Price 1s. As also, An Essay on the Sinking Fund; wherein the Nature thereof is fully explained, and the Right of the Publick to that Fund asserted and maintained. Price 1s.

LONDON: Printed for T. COOPER, at the Globe in Pater-noster-Row.